Инструкции по тестированию от TN Scientific

Кокаин

МДМА

Кетамин

ЛСД

How to Test Cocaine

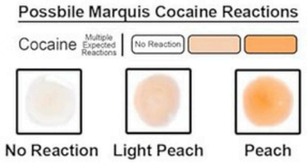
Step 1: *Start with Morris Reagent*

- **Cocaine Identification:** Morris produces a **bright blue** reaction with **cocaine**, making it a great starting point.
- **Adulterant Detection:** While it reacts blue with other substances like **levamisole** and **lidocaine**, Morris has a unique reaction to ketamine, enabling you to **identify ketamine** as a potential adulterant in cocaine.

Step 2: *Follow Up with Liebermann Reagent*

- **Specificity for Cuts:** Liebermann is great for distinguishing cocaine from **cuts like lidocaine and levamisole**.
- **Reaction Patterns:** Cocaine typically produces a light yellow reaction, while levamisole and lidocaine result in deeper orange to reddish hues.

Step 3: *Test with Marquis Reagent (Pro Kit)*



- **Adulterant Detection:** Marquis is a great reagent for testing cocaine because it reacts with several stimulents that can be sold as cocaine such as: **synthetic cathinones aka bath salts** (i.e., methylone, pentylone, MDPV) and **amphetamines** (i.e., meth, Adderall, speed).
- **Expected reactions:** Historically, Marquis was believed not to react with cocaine, making it ideal for identifying adulterants. However, recent cocaine analyses (updated Jan 2025) have revealed new variations in reactions, now ranging from **no reaction to a light to medium peach.**
- **Subtle but Different:** Bright orange should be distinguished from a deep peachy color on Marquis reagent.

Pink Cocaine: Dirty, Dangerous, and Deceptive

Pink Cocaine, or "Tuci," has become increasingly popular but rarely contains pure cocaine. Instead, it often includes a mix of ketamine, MDMA, methamphetamine, fentanyl, and sometimes cocaine. Samples frequently contain four or more substances, reflecting how adulterated cocaine has become. The flashy, colorful trend masks the dangerous reality of an unpredictable & dirty market, making testing essential more than ever.

Step 4: *Test for Fentanyl & Xylazine*

- **WARNING!** Cocaine is one of the most common non-opioid drugs to be contaminated with fentanyl. Always use a fentanyl test strip to check your cocaine before use.
- **DEA Advisory:** The DEA has detected both **fentanyl** and **xylazine** in cocaine, making testing for these substances critical.
- **Reminder:** Any visible lines however faint on a test strip are valid.

How to Test MDMA

Step 1: *Start with Marquis Reagent*

- It's excellent for detecting **synthetic cathinones aka bath salts** (i.e., Methylone, Pentylone, MDPV) and **amphetamines** (i.e., meth, Adderall, speed).
- For **MDMA**, the reaction should turn **dark purple to black** almost immediately.
- If the reaction is **orange, red, or yellow**, it could indicate **amphetamines or bath salts**.

Step 2: *Follow Up with Simon's Reagent*

- Simon's Reagent is useful for confirming MDMA. A **blue reaction** indicates **MDMA**.
- If **Marquis** turns **purple to black** and **Simon** does **not react**, you likely have **MDA (Sass)**.
- **Any color other than blue is a red flag** and may indicate the presence of adulterants.

Why Adulterants Are Hard to Detect in MDMA

- When testing MDMA, the **dark reaction** often overwhelms other colors.
- **For example**, with the Marquis reagent, if the sample contains meth (which produces a red-orange reaction), it will be covered by the deep purple-to-black reaction of MDMA.
- Think of it as mixing paints—**dark colors obscure lighter ones**.

Step 3: *Test with Mecke Reagent (Pro Kt)*

- The Pro MDMA Test Kit includes the **Mecke Reagent**. We love this one for its unique color reaction.
- Mecke produces **green, dark blue, almost black** reactions with MDMA, giving you additional confidence when all three reagents (Marquis, Simon's, and Mecke) indicate MDMA.
- Unlike Marquis, Mecke's reactions allow an opportunity to observe unexpected colors, providing an opportunity to detect adulterants.

Pro Tip for Mecke

- Instead of dropping the Mecke reagent directly onto the substance, place a drop on a clean area next to it. Then, **tilt the test tube or use the slope of the spotting well** to let the reagent **flow over the substance**.
- This technique allows you to observe the green and blue color reactions more clearly before it turns black.

Mecke rolling down the slope of the spotting well over the substance.

Step 4: *Test for Fentanyl*

- Follow the **fentanyl test strip instructions carefully**. Using too much MDMA and not enough water can cause a **false positive** (fentanyl detected).
- When testing MDMA, the second line on the strip may appear faint. **Even a faint second line means the result is negative** (no fentanyl detected).

How to Test Ketamine

Step 1: *Start with Morris Reagent*

- **Why Morris?** Morris is the best reagent for identifying Ketamine as it has a distinctive clear reaction with ketamine while not reacting or have different reactions with many other dissociatives listed below.
- **Expected Reaction:** It typically produces a violet to purple reaction with ketamine. The reaction can sometimes occur immediately, in other cases, it may take 20 seconds of stirring before the color develops.

- phencyclidine (PCP)
- deschloro-n-ethyl-ketamine (2-Oxo-PCE)
- 3-methoxy-PCP (3-MeO-PCP)
- 3-chloro-PCP (3-Cl-PCP)
- 3-methoxy-PCE (3-MeO-PCE)
- 2-oxo-PCE (O-PCE)
- methoxpropamine (MXPr)
- methoxetamine (MXE)
- ephenidine (EPE)
- diphenidine (DPD)

Step 2: *Follow up with Liebermann Reagent (Pro Kit Only)*

- **Why Liebermann?** Liebermann Reagent is great for testing Ketamine because it has a light reaction with ketamine while also being able to react with many other substances with darker reactions allowing you to detect cuts.

Expected Reaction: Light yellow. Sometimes so pale it can be hard to see.

Step 3: *Test for Fentanyl & Xylazine*

Fentanyl and xylazine are critical substances to test for in ketamine. Fentanyl, even in tiny amounts, can cause fatal overdoses. Xylazine, a veterinary sedative, poses its own serious risks, including severe side effects like tissue damage. These substances are increasingly found in ketamine, so testing for them is essential to reduce harm.

How to Test LSD

Step 1: *Start with Ehrlich Reagent*

- **Why Ehrlich?** Ehrlich is specifically designed to test for substances in the indole class of compounds, which includes LSD, psilocybin (mushrooms), and DMT.
- **Expected Reactions:** When these substances are present, Ehrlich produces a distinct **purple or magenta** reaction.
- **What it Doesn't React with:** If your sample does not react with Ehrlich, it could be a sign of NBOMe.
- **What is NBOMe?** NBOMe chemicals are a class of potent synthetic hallucinogens often sold as LSD. Unlike LSD, NBOMe compounds are significantly more dangerous, with a much higher risk of adverse effects, including severe toxicity and overdose. Misrepresentation of NBOMe as LSD has made reliable testing crucial for harm reduction.

25B-NBOMe	No Reaction
25C-NBOMe	No Reaction
25D-NBOMe	No Reaction
25I-NBOMe	No Reaction

Step 2: *Confirm with Hofmann's Reagent (Pro Kit Only)*

- **Why Hofmann's?** Hofmann's reagent is the second reagent included in our pro kit, specifically selected as a secondary confirmation tool for LSD.
- **Expected Reaction:** It produces a unique and easy-to-distinguish blue reaction with LSD, adding an additional layer of confidence when testing your substance.